The Columbian.

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WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed
Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

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The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG

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SPEAK PLEASANTLY.

The admonition, "speak pleasantly," is one that is frequently given to children by fond parents. It is also one that might well be printed in large letters on a placard and hung above the bed of many a grown-up, so that he could see it the first thing every morning.

There are a great many people, and we might say, some of them live in Bloomsburg, who, upon being spoken to in passing on the street, acknowledge it in the same cordial way as a creditor might bow to a man who has owed him twenty-five dollars for thirteen years. A crabbed nod or a grouchy grunt are the most genial demonstrations that some are accustomed to display when they are spoken to, while others appear to forget to speak at all.

This is a habit which is neither necessary, courteous, or excusable. There is none who is so preoccupied with business that he cannot be civil. He does not injure the man whom he ignores, but shows himself to be either absent-minded, ill-natured, or entirely ignorant of rudimentary courtesy.

HIS ANNUAL VISIT.

It has been the habit of our venerable and respected citizen, Col. J. G. Freeze, to take a drive every summer to his birth place at Exchange, Montour county. During the life of Mrs. Freeze she always accompanied him, and since her death the Colonel has continued the visits.

On Friday last he and his brother, Dr. P. H. Freeze, who is also over eighty years of age, took the drive together.

Many changes have taken place since they lived there.

Exchange has grown into a pretty village with modern facilities, including a bank, but most of the old buildings are gone, and there is probably not a familiar face in that vicinity. Ruins mark the site of an old mill which was once operated by their father.

Notwithstanding the many changes, the Colonel still feels, in the words of the poet:

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood."

SUICIDE AT PICNIC.

Frank Yordy, of Trevorton, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself twice while at the Tri-county farmers' picnic at DeWitt's Park, Riverside.

The shooting occurred about four o'clock, only a few minutes after Yordy had been talking to his wife, who has for some time been visiting her sister, Mrs. R. W. Snyder, of Danville.

The shots were distinctly heard in the park by the picnickers. Joseph Reed, who lives near the scene of the shooting, was the first to reach the spot and find the body.

Justice of the Peace E. W. Young empanelled a jury who viewed the body and adjourned to hold an inquest today.

Mr. Yordy is a man of twenty-seven years, and is survived by his parents and his wife.

WORK FOR CAR SHOPS.

The local plant of the American Car and Foundry Company has received an order for the overhauling of three hundred Erie cars. Fifty of them have already arrived, and the remainder will soon follow.

This will not only give the regular employes work, but will also furnish employment for an increased number of workmen.

THE SPEED LIMIT.

Section five of the Act of Assembly approved April 19th 1905, fixed the limit of speed for motor-vehicles in the limits of corporate cities and boroughs at twelve miles an hour; and at twenty miles outside of such corporate limits.

The Act approved April 29th, 1909, provides as follows.

"No person shall operate a motor-vehicle on the public highways of this state recklessly, or at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the width, traffic, and use of the highway, or so as to endanger property, or the life or limb of any person; but no person shall drive a motor-vehicle at a rate of speed exceeding one mile in two and one-half minutes; provided, that the local authorities having charge of any of the highways may, in dangerous, congested, or built up portions, place signs marked "Danger, run slow", and at these places the speed limit shall not exceed the rate of a mile in five minutes; the said signs to be plainly legible, and the letters to be not less than five inches in height".

The act further provides that no city, county, borough or township has power to make any regulations that fix a rate of speed lower than this.

The Act of 1909 went into effect immediately, with the exception that the method of licensing residents of the state should continue under the Act of 1905 until December 31st 1909.

As the matter stands now in Bloomsburg, any motor-vehicle may be driven on Main street, or elsewhere in the town at the rate of twenty-four miles per hour. The proper authorities have taken no steps whatever to lower this speed, and there are no signs up anywhere in the town.

That twenty-four miles an hour is a dangerous speed in this town, no one will deny. As a matter of fact that rate is often exceeded by some of the drivers. It is dangerous, not only on Main street, but even more so on the narrower streets where it is impossible to see up or down the cross streets in many places until they are reached. That there have not been many accidents is due more to divine interposition or good luck than to careful driving.

But it may be urged that the reckless driving is done by strangers and not by any of our own people. If this be true it is high time that we protect ourselves against outsiders. It is generally understood that Bloomsburg is free-for-all; that there are no speed regulations here, and so they rush through from one end of the town to the other like a streak of greased lightning, leaving behind them only a cloud of dust and a smell of gasolene. Let's put a penalty on them and get some of their dollars. They will help pave the streets.

ACCIDENT AT MATCH FACTORY.

James Shaw, a steam-fitter, of Philadelphia, had an ugly fall on Tuesday while at work at the Fear Match Factory, which resulted in a fractured knee and several minor bruises.

He was working at the top of a ladder when the rung on which he was standing broke, and he fell twenty feet to the cement floor, landing on his hands and knees.

He was hurried to the hospital, where the fracture was reduced. Mr. Shaw then left on crutches and took a train for his home in Philadelphia.

"Experience is not easily gained but it is long remembered." — Emerson.
Experience in investing, in business ventures, and even experience in selecting a Bank may be costly and therefore unpleasant.
Moral: You will remember your experience at this Bank with pleasure.
WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS AND ASSURE YOU OF CONTINUED EXCELLENT SERVICE.

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG. PENN'A

BIG WAR GAME IN PROGRESS.

Boston and the neighboring country is in the throes of war, not a bloody one, or even a noisy one, but nevertheless a war, in which thousands of troops are attempting to capture the city, which is being defended by other thousands.

The campaign is a war game that is being played by two armies, known as the Red Army and the Blue Army made up of United States regulars and National Guardsmen from many of the eastern states.

The Blues, commanded by General Pew, are defending Boston, while the Reds under General Bliss are making the attack. The offenders were landed on the coast by army transports, and have been drawing in their lines closely about the city.

The "engagements" are judged by a board of umpires, of whom Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A. is the chief.

The campaign is being conducted just as it would be in real warfare. There are, however, many humorous features in the game. For instance, when a bridge is to be destroyed, the troopers place dynamite at the proper points, and, having made all preparations to destroy the structure, they set off a fire cracker, and hang up a sign "this bridge is destroyed", and the "enemy" is not permitted to cross it.

In the event of an engagement, the umpire decides the result, and announces the number of "killed" and "wounded".

It is intended that this shall give valuable experience to the militia by their association with the regulars on campaigns, and shall also furnish knowledge of use in the defense of our cities.

BIG FIRE NEAR BERWICK.

The farm buildings of Samuel J. Conner, near Berwick, were totally destroyed by fire last Sunday morning. The barn, straw shed, cattle shed, carriage house, corn house and another shed, together with 1200 bushels of wheat, 75 tons of hay, 450 bushels of oats and 100 bushels of corn ears were destroyed, entailing a loss of $10,000. This is partially covered by a $6000 insurance policy, which would have expired within a few hours.

Only last April Mr. Conner's large barn near his home at Willow Springs was burned, the rebuilding of which has just been completed.

LOST ARM IN MILL.

A most unfortunate accident occurred at the carpet mill Monday afternoon, when Percy Steward, an employee in the drying department, caught his right arm in a drying machine and had the hand and the flesh torn off up to the elbow.

He was taken to the hospital, where his arm was amputated above the elbow. He underwent the operation in good shape, and no serious results are anticipated.

Mr. Steward is a young man and has a wife and one child.

HESS REUNION.

The annual reunion of the Hess families and relatives will be held at Kleim's Grove, Rupert, on Saturday, August 28th. A big crowd is expected. Commissioner J. A. Hess is President of the association.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

Rosemont Cemetery Company to Sadie Summers et al. for a lot in said cemetery.

George Laubach and wife et al. to Lydia Miller for a tract of land in Fishing Creek township.

T. H. Doan and wife to George L. Reagan for a property in the Borough of Berwick.

George L. Reagan and wife to George W. Seybert for a property in the Borough of Berwick.

Edward Futile to Susan Belecky for a property in the Borough of West Berwick.

Mary Gertrude Rinker to Jennie A. Rinker for a property in the Town of Bloomsburg.

Jennie A. Rinker, to Mary Gertrude Rinker for a property in the Town of Bloomsburg.

William Honabach and wife to Henry R. Knorr for a tract of land in Locust township.

Henry R. Knorr to William Honabach for a tract of land situate in Locust township.

Margaret J. Gilbert et al to James W. Sitler for a property in the Borough of Berwick.

Margaret J. Gilbert et al. to Cora A. Sitler for a property in the Borough of Berwick.

FAIR STORE OPENED.

The Fair Store of Severance and Roberts was thrown open for inspection last Friday. The establishment was filled all day with visitors, to each of whom an ice cream cone was presented.

The place presents a very good appearance, both within and on the front, and is an addition to Main street. It was opened for business Saturday morning with many tempting bargains which drew a large crowd.

RAIN!

It rained! Real wet, cooling, dust-annihilating, temper-improving rain! Monday night saw the end of the drought that has had this section of the country in its grip for nearly two months.

Unfortunately it came too late to save a lot of the crops, but it will do some good, and has already gone a long way toward making life more endurable along the dusty streets and country roads.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION

Licentiate William S. Gerhard of Lancaster, will be ordained and installed pastor of the Orangeville Reformed charge in the Union church of Orangeville on Sunday, August 29. Services to begin at 10:30 a. m. All the officers of the charge and as many members as possible should attend this important service.

MEET MAY NOT BE HELD.

The Bloomsburg Driving Club is uncertain whether or not the race meet, which was postponed last Saturday on account of the dust, will be held later this summer. The difficulty of getting enough horses to start makes the probability of this slight.

You Don't Need Be Afraid of Your Shadow When You Wear

Our Clothes

If you would always look well, feel well, and be well leave it to us. We always give the best we can for your money. That's the reason we have enjoyed a generous share of the patronage of this section all these years.

You will be surprised how good a Suit you can buy at this store for $15 to $20.

We make your Suit here; slip one on out of our large stock, or measure you and send away and have it made.

TOWNSEND'S
CORNER
CLOTHING STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WOMAN TO CIRCLE GLOBE IN AUTOS

Mrs. Harriet Clark Fisher Starts On an Ideal Trip with Four Touring Cars

EQUIPPED WITH SMALL ARSENAL

With Her Go a Boston Bull Terrier, Four Large Automobiles, a Chauffeur, a Maid and a Secretary—She Will Be Gone a Year.

Trenton, N. J.—Mrs. Harriet Clark Fisher, whom Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, once described as the most remarkable woman in America, sailed from New York on the American liner New York to begin an automobile tour of the world. With her went "Honk-Honk," her Boston bull mascot, four large touring cars, a chauffeur, a maid and a secretary.

Mrs. Fisher is the widow of Lieutenant-Commander Fisher, of the United States Navy, and since his death she has managed the Eagle Anvil Works at Trenton, which he established.

The car in which Mrs. Fisher expects to make the greater part of her trip is a forty horse-power machine, with a forty-gallon gasoline tank and a 400-mile capacity on one filling. The other cars are not so powerful and will be merely used in case of necessity. They will carry the baggage and will be transported by express from point to point, with the maid aboard, to meet Mrs. Fisher at the various scheduled stops.

Similar arrangements have been made by which Mrs. Fisher will find at various points all the necessary changes of clothing, the food supplies and such other incidentals as will help to make the adventurous trip as comfortable as possible.

Mrs. Fisher intends to start from Southampton in one of the two relief cars and make a tour of England, Ireland and Scotland, where the roads are considered good, before she crosses the Channel to France. In Paris she will make her real start in the big machine which is equipped with a full camping outfit and a small arsenal, for Mrs. Fisher believes in leaving nothing to chance.

The roads of France and Switzerland will afford a pleasant trip to Lake Como, where Mrs. Fisher has a beautiful estate, called the Villa Carlotta, facing the water. Then she will start through Northern Italy for Vienna. Thence she will set her flag for Southern Russia, and through Asiatic Russia she will march on to Port Said.

The Arabian Desert will be Mrs. Fisher's next objective, after a view of Egypt, and she plans then to make an extensive tour of India, driving from Bombay in the west to Calcutta on the eastern shore, thence up through Burmah, and on to China, and then again to Japan, where she hopes to arrive when cherries are ripe again. A brief sojourn there and she will take steamer for San Francisco and start on the last lap of her journey across the American continent. Her objective point will be New York, but she will continue on her car to Trenton, her home town.

Though schedules have been arranged and Mrs. Fisher expects to see Trenton again by next summer, there is no desire to make a record-breaking trip, and throughout the journey safety and comfort will be the guilding stars.

Many extraordinary adventures are sure to be met on the way, for Mrs. Fisher's itinerary contemplates the passing through provinces whose inhabitants have probably never even heard of, much less seen, a devil-wagon. It is for this reason that Mrs. Fisher carries with her an assortment of firearms which she and her secretary, Harold Fisher Brooks, are quite competent to make good use of whenever necessary. Being an ardent photographer as well as an auto lover, Mrs. Fisher hopes to bring back a great collection of interesting pictures of the lands she visits.

WEDS HIS STEPDAUGHTER.

Marriage of Wealthy Cyrus M. Davis Startles Coast Society.

Pasadena, Cal.—Social circles here were startled by the announcement of the marriage of Miss Katharine Traphagen to her stepfather, Cyrus M. Davis, of Los Angeles. Miss Traphagen lived with her sisters in Altadena, and is a prominent member of the Young Women's Christian Association. She is a graduate of Stanford University and has taught school. The marriage took place very quietly at Santa Cruz, and Mr. and Mrs. Davis left on a trip to Honolulu. They expect to pass most of the next few years in travel. Mr. Davis is a man of great wealth and has a beautiful home in Los Angeles.

Saved by Her Own Echo.

Boston, Mass.—The echo of her own whistle warned the officers of the steamship Numidian, which has just arrived from Glasgow, that icebergs were near and the vessel was brought to a stop during a dense fog in time to prevent a crash.

Frankfort, Ky.—Michael Hayes, of Rutherford County, has a mule whose age is known to be thirty-nine. Mr. Hayes has owned her since 1870. He worked the mule until a few years ago and then made a pensioner of the faithful old animal.

PLAN TO HARNESS THE TIDES

An Old Story in Canada, but It Is Heard Once Again.

Canada hears every little while that some one is going to harness the mighty tides of the Bay of Fundy and put them to work; but the tides have gone on doing as they please and the story has been ranked with the report—which usually originates in Maine—that gold is to be extracted from the sands of the seashore.

A tremendous amount of power is going to waste all the time in the Bay of Fundy and the scheme to put this power to some account is reasonable enough on paper. It has been proposed again by J. L. Weller of St. Catherine's, Ontario, who is organizing a company and has applied for a charter from the Dominion Government.

The tide rises in the Bay of Fundy sometimes as high as sixty feet. A rise of forty feet is ordinary. When it is remembered that the tide is either rising or falling for more than twenty hours out of the twenty-four it will be seen that there is almost continuous power.

The vast extent of the tidal area is the most difficult factor in the problem. The water sweeps up broad estuaries for the most part; at few places is there such a thing as a narrow passage through rocky walls. To harness the Fundy tide will require long stretches of heavy stone embankments.

Mr. Weller's plan, so far as he has announced it, is to build power plants below Moncton, N. B., on the Petitcodiac River, at Amherst, N. S., on an arm of Cumberland Bay, and at some points on the Basin of Minas.

The movement of the tide in the Petitcodiac River represents an energy of about 3,000,000 horse-power a day. The river bed below Moncton is more than a mile wide. The banks are gentle slopes.

It is here that the bore, a wall of water that marks the coming of the tide, is seen at its best. Its power seems quite worth while harnessing, for in spring tide seasons it is some six feet high and it rushes up the river at express train speed.

Following the bore the tide pours in steadily and forcefully. It has the strength of a spring freshet in a mountain river.

Mr. Waller's plan is to build extensive dams in the river bed, in order to force all this power into one spot. The dams would be built so as to catch the power of the falling tide as well—to get it coming and going. The aim is to develop only 100,000 horse-power at first.

The problem at Amherst seems easier, for there the water is confined within narrower limits. In the Basin of Minas the problem is the hardest, for there is little natural opposition.

There is a good market for power all around the Bay of Fundy. It could run the electric lines in the cities and towns, it could work the mills, it could be used in developing the oil lands near the mouth of the Petitcodiac and the coal mines near Amherst. The work at Niagara has made the distribution and employment of collected energy a simple matter.

Canada, however, will not believe until it sees.

A Joke on Sir Robert Ball.

Sir Robert Ball, the famous astronomer, recently told the House of Commons Committee on the Waste of Daylight that as an astronomer he thought daylight was altogether a mistake. This notwithstanding the fact that he, Sir Robert, is a yachtsman and a golf player. The author of "The Starry Realms" and of "The Popular Guide to the Heavens" is naturally addicted to the night side of things.

Being an Irishman, too, he is, of course, as much a humorist as an astronomer. On one occasion, when visiting Shakespeare's native birthplace, Sir Robert came off second best in a tilt with his erstwhile landlady. "I will give you a lesson in astronomy, madam," he said. "Have you ever heard of the great platonic year, when everything must return to its first condition? In 26,000 years we shall be here again, eating a dinner precisely like this. Will you give us credit till then?" "Yes," was the prompt reply. "You were here 26,000 years ago and left without paying. Settle the old bill and I'll trust you with the new."

Our Poultry Industry.

There is a great awakening in the poultry industry among the scientists of the country. Twenty or more States have established experiment stations and in addition, three years ago the Department of Agriculture started a station at Baltimore, Maryland. At the State experiment stations there are regular courses of instruction on poultry raising, while scientific experiments are made to determine the comparative values of different breeds and varieties, the best methods of housing and breeding, and the value of the different foods. The poultry industry has long been deserted by the scientists and in spite of them, according to figures prepared by Secretary Wilson, the value of the eggs and poultry produced on the farms last year was $620,000,000—as much as the cotton crop, seed included, or the hay or the wheat crop.

Some Busy Boys.

One thousand and sixty-four sparrows were slaughtered by Marquette (Mich.) boys during the three months of the open season for these birds and which expired with the close of February. At the rate of 2 cents a head, the feathered prey netted the youngsters a total of $21.28 in bounties. Much larger payments were made in other Upper Michigan cities.

Helpful Beauty Hints

Strawberry Recipe Good For Red Cheeks—Mouth Wash to Heal Sore Gums—Simple Lotions For The Skin—Anti-Kink Hair Pomade—The Best Cure for Enlarged Pores.

How to Gain Red Cheeks.

Some people are constitutionally pale, and no amount of deep breathing and physical culture exercises, tonics to enrich the blood, etc., will ever give them red cheeks. These people must therefore use rouge if they want a tinge of color in their faces. If you object to the usual rouges you might try beet juice or a rouge made of strawberries, which is harmless and imperceptible. Make it after this recipe:

Fresh ripe strawberries, 3 quarts; distilled water, 1 pint. Place in a fruit jar and set the jar in a saucepan of water over a slow fire. Let the water simmer for two hours. Strain through a fine hair sieve. When cold add pure alcohol, 12 ounces; best Russian isinglass (dissolved), 30 grains; pure carmine, first dissolved in the alcohol, 15 grains; otto of roses, 4 drops; oil of neroli, 2 drops; oil of cedrat, 5 drops.

Keep closely stoppered in a dark place. Apply to the cheeks with a bit of absorbent cotton.

Sore Gums, Etc.

Below is the formula for a mouth wash which will heal the gums. A paste made of powdered pumice stone and peroxide of hydrogen applied with an orange stick will clean off the tartar, but if your teeth are really in poor condition the best plan is to see a dentist at once and not experiment with them yourself. It is poor policy to economize on dentists' bills.

Compound tincture of cinchona, 4 ounces; glycerine, 2 ounces.

The above is useful for a sore mouth, irritable or sore gums and for sore throat. Add one or two tablespoonfuls to the same quantity of water and rinse out the month and gargle the throat with it.

Cucumber Lotion.

This is a very good time to print the formula for cucumber lotion, which is given below:

Cucumber lotion No. 1.—Expressed juice of cucumbers, 1-2 pint; deodorized alcohol, 1 1-2 ounces; sweet almond oil, 3 1-2 ounces; shaving cream, 1 dram; blanched almonds, 1 3-4 drams.

This is a suave lotion, very whitening, softening and cleansing. Take the shaving cream and dissolve in the rose water by heating in a custard kettle. Beat the almonds in a mortar and by degrees work in the soap and water. Strain through muslin and return to the mortar. Stir constantly, working in gradually the alcohol, in which the oils have been already dissolved.

Liquid Powder.

Here is a fomula for liquor powder which may be used at night. Be sure to follow the directions carefully in applying it.

Bismuth oxychloride, 2 ounces; glycerine, 1 ounce; water, enough to make 16 ounces.

Shake well and apply with a soft sponge or an antiseptic gauze. The face must be well wiped off before the liquid dries or it will be streaked.

Skin Too Shiny.

Be careful to rinse the soap well off after washing your face. It should be rinsed off in several waters. Then dry your face with a soft towel and apply this simple remedy: One dram of boraicic acid mixed with four ounces of rose water. Before the face is quite dry from the lotion put on a little powder. If the skin looks smeary, rub it gently after the powder dries with a soft chamois skin.

Blackheads.

It takes time and patience to overcome blackheads, but it can be done by scrubbing your face well every day with a complexion brush, in warm water, with a pure soap, and rinsing afterward in several clear waters. Gradually the pores cease to be clogged and resume their normal size. But do not expect to get rid of the trouble immediately.

Scalp Too Dry.

Here is the formula of a good stimulating unguent for a dry scalp. Massage it into the scalp thoroughly once a day. Cocoanut oil, 3 ounces; tincture of nux vomica, 4 1-2 drams; Jamaica bay rum, 2 ounces; oil of bergamot 40 drops.

Anti-Kink Pomade.

Here is a pomade that will not make the hair permanently straight, but will make it more pliable and easier to arrange: Beef suet, 8 ounces; yellow wax, 1 ounce; castor oil, 1 ounce; benoic acid, 5 grams; oil of lemon, 1-2 gram; oil of cassia, 8 drops. Mix the suet and wax over a slow heat, add the castor oil and acid and allow to properly cool and then add the other oils. Apply to the hair as any other pomade.

Enlarged Pores.

One of the simplest and best cures for enlarged pores is to use a scrubbing brush and pure soap. With this treatment the pores are freed from the clogged secretions and gradually become normal.

Lordly Court Uniforms

Some of Them Cost $1,250 Each—Expensive Regalia of Foreign Diplomats.

Much of the splendor of any of his majesty's courts would be lacking if it were not for the dazzling uniforms of the high officers of state and the great officers of the royal household who assemble at these impressive functions, says "Tit-Bits."

There are always five or six different grades of gentlemen in attendance present when his majesty holds a court, and each has his distinctive dress, the difference usually being indicated by the trimming, either gold or silver, or the number of buttons worn. The complete outfit of a first-class court official runs to £200, the jacket alone costing £80 to £100. It is made of the finest royal blue cloth, lavishly embroidered with gold lace of a highly elaborate design. The waistcoat and knee breeches are made from white kerseymere silk, richly embroidered, set off with buttons and buckles of gilt, and white silk stockings, sword, cocked hat and white kid gloves make a complete costume, as rich as it is dignified.

An ambassador or foreign diplomatist wears a special distinction—black velvet collar, with a gold embroidered floral design. The uniform costs the wearer about £115.

Lord lieutenants are dressed in a coat of royal red cloth, cut swallow-tail and adorned with silver buttons and the collar embroidered with silver lace. Silver laced trousers are worn, with a cocked hat with plumes. The uniform is very handsome, and costs the wearer 100 guineas simply for the privilege to wear it, let alone the making of it.

To the Duke of Norfolk, as the earl marshal, however, falls the enviable distinction of wearing the most costly apparel of all great officers of state. The dress is absolutely unique and for sheer magnificence has no parallel in any country. Nearly three miles of the finest gold thread are used in the embroidery on the coat, collar, front and on the lappets of the sleeves. Each suit costs his grace £250.

All Cabinet ministers and other high state officials are expected to have at least one state unifrom. A complete court outfit will cost from £130 to £170.

There are, of course, many others, such as the captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the captain of the Gentlemen at Arms, the Master of the Horse and the squires and pages of honor, who have to possess a distinctive dress for special occasions costing from £20 to £50. Court dandies will only wear these uniforms once, while noblemen some times make the same uniform last a lifetime. It has been computed that on great state occasions the value of the uniforms worn exceeds £30,000.

Demand for Hair Roue.

"There is one thing which we export from this country that few people, in fact, no no outside those in the trade, ever know anything about," said S. C. Brown to a Milwaukee Sentinel reporter. "That is hair ropes. They are shipped mainly to India, though they go to any places where poisonous snakes are plentiful. Every cowboy and plainsman learned years ago that if he did not wish to wake up in the morning and find a rattler for a bed-mate when he had to sleep out on the prairie, he had to be careful before he laid down to see that his horse-hair lariat was coiled carefully about him so that there was no opening through which a snake might crawl.

"No snake will tackle a hair rope. It is the only sure protection against them. Somehow this idea has permeated the minds of the East Indians and now they buy these ropes for protection against the poisonous snakes with which that country abounds. Large numbers of these ropes are shipped to India and adjoining countries each year.

"Over there they are coiled on the floor around the bed at night and the occupant can lie down in comfort, certain that no snake will ever attempt to pass over that hair rope. It is about the only way any one can be sure of a night's sleep undisturbed by visits from snakes in that country."

Game Abounds in Louisiana.

Louisiana is blessed with an abundance of game, and just how great that abundance is never was realized until the State Game Commission began to receive detailed reports from its parish wardens, telling how much of various kinds has been killed this season.

Reports from wardens of three parishes are especially interesting. Allen Mouch, warden for West Baton Rouge parish, estimates the number of quail killed from September to April at 4,500; the doves killed at 7,000, the ducks at 700, 100 deer, 12,000 squirrels, 1,000 rabbits, 1,000 coons, 500 minks and 1000 snipe.

J. G. Durand, warden for St. Martin parish, says in his district 19,000 squirrels were killed; 10,000 quail, 7,000 doves, 1,800 snipe, 4,500 ducks and 3,400 rabbits.

Charles Alonzo, warden in Assumption parish, says 25,891 coons have been killed; 18,500 minks, 6,254 rabbits, 19,347 squirrels, 10,000 doves, 8,488 qual, 18,350 oule d'eau and 5,612 ducks.

Nature and Humanity.

I hope the day will come when it shall be considered as commendable to dissect a lake or brook as a latuirus or brokinoptus. To climb a mountain and gain a view is as "scientific" as to "shin" a tree and photograph a nest. Get nature—large or small—in your own way and be improved by the getting.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The worries of a weak and sick mother are only begun with the birth of her child. By day her work is constantly interrupted and at night her rest is broken by the wailing of the peevish, puny infant. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It lightens all the burdens of maternity, giving to mothers strength and vigor, which they impart to their children. In about forty years of practice Dr. Pierce and his associate staff of physicians have treated and cured more than half a million suffering women. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence is strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mt. Carmel's Population.

The Mount Carmel *Item* has completed a count of the people in its town, and announces the figures at 16,523. This total is not up to the expectations of the paper, and the statement is made that in many cases incorrect returns were made from houses, and that accuracy could be obtained only by the aid of police officers. It is estimated that the number of boarders, or single men, is 2000 less than normal on account of the lack of work at collieries. The *Item* is convinced that in good times Mount Carmel's population is more than 18,000.

—Good deeds speak for themselves, but we don't always hear them.

MANY SUFFERERS from nasal catarrh say they get splendid results by using an atomizer. For their benefit we prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Except that it is liquid it is in all respects like the healing, helpful, pain-allaying Cream Balm that the public has been familiar with for years. No cocaine nor other dangerous drug in it. The soothing spray is a remedy that relieves at once. All druggists, 75c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HEART-SHAPED PILLOWS.

Acceptable Gifts to All Sorts and Conditions of Women.

Pillows of all shapes and sizes are always acceptable gifts to "all sorts and conditions" of women. Sometimes to men, also.

Just at present the heart-shaped pillow is in high favor. It may be made of any size, but one that is from ten to fourteen inches across at the widest part is perhaps the most convenient size. The lobes of the heart fit snugly about the neck, and the head rests comfortably on the middle plumpness. These pillows may be covered with turkey red for hammocks, couches and for traveling. Even a small-sized one that takes hardly more room in packing than a large sponge will be found a boon for those who make long journeys by rail. It is just the thing to tuck behind one's head in the big chair of the parlor car or the high backed seat of the sleeper. On shipboard it will be found equally convenient. For invalids, and for use in dainty sitting or dressing rooms, the cushion is best covered with plain satine matching the color of the room, with a slip made of lawn, sewed together from the point of the heart on both sides as far up as the widest part. The two flaps can then be buttoned together; five buttons are quite sufficient. The slips should be finished with a tiny ruffle of lawn. One that is hemstitched with an edge of Valenciennes, is exquisite, and is easily laundered even by an amateur. Sometimes a tiny monogram is worked just in the centre, or a single design is embroidered on the edge, but the work should be exceedingly fine, as even embroidery will leave a mark on tender skin.

MENU.

Breakfast.

Baked Rhubarb
Eggs Baked in Rhubarb
Muffins
Coffee

Luncheon

Potted Salmon
Bread-and-Butter Sandwiches
Rose-leaf Salad

Dinner

Cream-of-Pea Soup
Corned Beef. Beets
New Potatoes. Cauliflower
Coffee. Charlotte Russe

Darn with Hair.

To darn a small tear in woolen or voile garments use a fine needle threaded with a human hair. After being well pressed it will defy detection and will not easily tear out. I have used dark brown hair for darning gray, dark blue and black garments.

Burn the Feather Duster.

Burn up your feather duster. All it does is to scatter the dust from one place to another. At a recent meeting of doctors the question came up, "What is the greatest distributor of disease?" The answer that received most attention was, "A feather duster in the hands of a nigger porter."

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN

Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience—a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is regarded as sacredly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases.

It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. It will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.,—take the advice received and be well.

Lost By Detention.

While a New York commuter was stalled an hour on a train coming to the city because the electric engine had blown out its fuses he walked through the train and made a calculation. "There are six hundred persons on this train," he said. "An hour lost for each person means a loss of seventy-five working days for one man. If we were all concentrated into one man and he had to suffer the loss don't you think he would feel that damage should be paid for the loss? Why does the distribution of the loss change the responsibility?"

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

September Jurors.

The Jury Commissioners drew the following names from the wheel on Tuesday for the September term:

GRAND JURORS.

Wm. Hartman, Briarcreek.
Aaron Harder, Catawissa.
C. H. Campbell, Briarcreek.
Henry Loux, Berwick.
Jeremiah Kester, Main township.
Wm. O. Giger, Centre township.
C. D. Bowers Catawissa.
V. P. Eves, Millville.
Geo. W. Lockie, Conyngham twp.
P. C. Case, West Berwick.
Carson Diehl, Beaver township.
Ellis Wertman, Centre township.
Albert Bower, Briarcreek township.
Wilson Jo n, Main township.
George Klinger, Sugarloaf township.
N. J. Englehart, Scott township.
Samuel Sitler, Berwick.
L. S. Jacoby, Berwick.
J. R. Sands, Benton.
Harry Stees, Bloomsburg.
R. R. Merris, Bloomsburg.
W. G. Creveling, Fishingcreek twp.
John Bell, Montour township.
Bruce Callender, Briarcreek township.

FIRST WEEK JURORS.

L. B. Stiles, Benton.
Henry Parker, Greenwood.
R. T. Smith, Benton.
John Nungesser, Centre township.
A. B. Hartman, Hemlock township.
Milton Croop, Briarcreek.
R. E. Hosler, Beaver.
Chester Harman, Berwick.
Perry Knouse, Jackson.
George Vastine, Catawissa.
Edward Strohm, Bloomsburg.
John Wenner, Berwick.
Samuel G. Kashner, Bloomsburg.
W. H. Manning West Berwick.
Lee George, Centralia.
George Holdren, Pine township.
Silas Shuman, Centre township.
J. W. Cherrington, Roaringcreek.
P. A. Fetterolf, Mifflin.
John C. Reedy, Berwick.
John Butler, West Berwick.
D. F. Fowler, Berwick.
Charles Kline, Berwick.
John R. Murray, Centralia.
J. N. Bennet, Pine township.
S. N. Ohl, Hemlock.
Lewis Bosten, West Berwick.
William Long, Catawissa.
C. F. Derr, Greenwood.
Walter Honser, Centralia.
W. W. Stout, West Berwick.
H. C Henry, Orange township.
John Gorley, Bloomsburg.
W. R. Sober. Bloomsburg.
James Saltzer Bloomsburg.
Albert Baker. Berwick.
Rev. M. M. Dry, Conyngham.
Charles Shuman. Centralia.
Harry Baker, Scott township.
Melvin Bird, Cleveland township.
James Cadow, Bloomsburg.
Geo. T. Crist, Bloomsburg.
Daniel Title, Pine township.
Charles E. Sult, Berwick.
Harry Gozier, Berwick.
Samuel Remley, Jackson township.
Isaac Ohl. Bloomsburg.
Joseph D. Potter, Pine township.

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

Jacob Wertz, West Berwick.
Seth Thomas, Centralia.
Frank E. Girton, Bloomsburg.
A. W. Witner, Roaringcreek.
Charles Jones, Orange.
A. E. Fetterman, Centralia.
George B. Miller, Madison.
Charles F. Martz, Briarcreek.
Frank Stivetts, Conyngham.
Jacob Yeager. Catawissa township.
Edward Rhoades, Cleveland.
E. E. Bittenbender. Bloomsburg.
Harry Brink, Bloomsburg.
W. A. Rerntelhower, Centralia.
Hiram Watson. Conyngham.
M. F. Bowman. Orange township.
B. D, Cole, Sugarloaf.
Henry Dieffenbach. Bloomsburg.
W. M. Eves, Millville.
James G. Laughlin. Conyngham.
F. P. Hagenbuch, Scott township.
John Gruber, Mt. Pleasant.
Bruce Hartzell, Main township.
Arthur W. Ammerman, Berwick.
John Rice, Beaver.
Bruce Keller, Benton township.
Charles Honaberger, Locust.
W. B. Snyder, Locust.
John Hartman, West Berwick.
Daniel Ashleman, Benton township.
James A. Miller, Conyngham.
Wm. Houck, Berwick.
James Gilespie, Conyngham.
Jacob Roup, Catawissa township.
Stephen Hons Centralia.
Wm. Mericle, Hemlock.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M
	†	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	9 30
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Paper Mill.....	9 14	2 52	6 29	9 35
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	9 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	9 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners.....	‡9 40	‡3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	‡10 00	‡3 37	‡7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	‡10 03	‡3 40	‡7 21	8 26
Laubachs.....	‡10 08	‡3 45	‡7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park.....	‡1010	‡3 47	‡7 33	....
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†	†	‡	†
Jamison City....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	‡6 01	‡11 00	‡4 47	‡7 12	....
Laubachs.....	‡6 03	‡11 02	‡4 48	‡7 13	11 58
Coles Creek.....	‡6 12	‡11 06	‡4 58	‡7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	‡6 14	‡11 09	‡4 56	‡7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	‡6 35	‡11 29	‡5 17	‡7 45	12 58
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 40
Paper Mill.....	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 15

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ‡ Sunday only. ‡ Flag stop.
W. C. SNYDER, Supt

Trolley Time Tables.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Berwick:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
¶ 5.00	12.50	7.50
5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	* 11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10.00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4 00	* 11.00
	5 00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶ Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6.15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

Cars leave Catawissa for Bloomsburg:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
7.30	2.30	8.30
8.30	3.30	9.30
9.30	4.30	10.30
10.30	5.30	* 11.30
11.30		

First car leaves Catawissa for Bloomsburg on Sunday at 7.30 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

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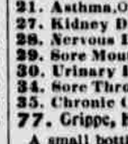

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1909

Crops and the Cost of Living.

Predictions of cheaper living based upon ample crops must be taken with some caution. We are not confronted by the problem of $2 wheat, which Mr. Patten probably did not expect when he was predicting it last spring. His prediction served his purpose admirably. Instead of shipping wheat into Chicago and breaking the May market—the sort of thing that has broken nearly every predecessor of Mr. Patten in "bull" operations—the farmers held on to their wheat and waited for that $2 quotation. The harvest began less than a month after the May option closed and we now have every assurance that the wheat crop will exceed 700,000,000 bushels and may reach 735,000,000 bushels. Wheat is selling in Chicago for less than a dollar.

The corn crop is going to beat all records and this must reduce the price of the grain and also it should reduce the price of beef and pork. Probably it will in some degree. But there is a very widespread belief that there is not an open market for cattle or for meats. The Beef Trust has such an enormous influence over the provision markets that the community may not get the full benefit of the big corn crop.

Food ought to be, and probably will be, cheaper than it has been lately. But cotton and wool are high and textile prices show no disposition to recede. Most of the prices are rising. Structural steel is not a commodity that the average citizen purchases, but he is affected by its price; and all steel prices are up. Hides are on the free list, but the shoe stores and factories are stocked up with goods purchased before the repeal of the hide duty and prices are not yet coming down. The most important item of expense is rent, and with the growth of population that tends upward, but the extensive building operations all over the country may keep abreast of the demand.

The country is prosperous and is becoming more so. Labor will be more fully employed. Here and there wages may advance. The community is likely to benefit more from the greater earnings of a year than from the reduction of living expenses.—*Phila. Record.*

Must Have Been a Sewer Pipe.

A contemporary makes note of the fact that a rattle snake was killed on Nescopeck Mountain a week ago today which was five feet long and "about six inches in diameter." This would make the girth of the reptile something in the neighborhood of a foot and a half.

Burbank and the Watermelon.

Luther Burbank, the plant wizard of California, is now doing things to the watermelon. He thinks he will be able to produce a seedless variety of excellent flavor and large size, but how the melon is to reproduce itself is a problem that is proving rather puzzling. In the matter of seedless oranges, apples, grapes and plums the reproduction can be brought about from cuttings, sprouts and roots, but the melon vine does not lend itself to that sort of propagation, since both the vine and the root die at the end of the season, and the next season's crop must come from the seed. However, since Burbank has solved problems as hard as that one, we may reasonably expect that he will get what he goes after.

A report says he also proposes to grow the melon with a crooked neck, like that of a gourd or squash, so that it may be used as a handle. We doubt if the melon really needs a handle. In general transportation the handle would be in the way. But if there must be handled melons, why not have two handles, one at each end? Assuming one to be desirable, two would certainly be better.

While Burbank is about it, could he not fix it so the melon would tell when it was ripe, as the peach, the apple and the plum do? The melon as we know it now gives no indication of its "innards" by its outward appearance. It may be as red and sweet and juicy inside as the hungriest and thristiest darkey could desire, or it may be as green as a gourd and full of colics; there is no sure way to tell, except to "plug" it; and the plugging spoils the melon if it isn't quite ripe. We thump and thump it with our fingers and make a guess as to what is within; but there is no "plunk" that is perfectly reliable. The "plunk" that sounds good may be a false note that will bring sorrow and chagrin to the purchaser when the test of putting the knife into it comes. If Burbank would just fix it so that the melon will change the color of its coat upon coming to perfection of ripeness, he will earn the gratitude of a whole nationful of watermelon lovers.

—*Savannah News.*

Can't Agree on Coal Tax.

A meeting of the County Commissioners of the anthracite counties of the State was to have been held at Harvey's Lake Monday to discuss plans to bring about a uniform assessment of coal lands and other matters pertaining to coal taxation.

As it is now, the coal companies are assessed different rates and when an attempt was made to increase the assessment in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties the companies fought the action of the officials in the Courts.

The concensus of opinion among the county officials is that hard coal is now a luxury and becoming more valuable every year, and that hence the taxation should be higher. The coal companies contend that such increase is discrimination, and therefore illegal.

The meeting was postponed in order that more statistics may be collected on the coal trade.

70 Years with Coughs

We have had nearly seventy years of experience with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. That makes us have great confidence in it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak throats, and weak lungs. Ask your own doctor what experience he has had with it. He knows. He can advise you wisely. Keep in close touch with your family physician. No alcohol in this cough medicine. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Be well; be strong. You cannot if your bowels are constipated. The best laxative is Ayer's Pills, all vegetable. Ask your doctor if he agrees with us. Do as he says.

Indorse Plan to Aid Drunkards.

Delegates to International Congress on Alcohol Praise Judge Pollard.

Few men who instisute a great reform live to see its full fruition, but there is every indication that Judge William Jeff Pollard, of St. Louis, Mo., the inventor of the "pledge instead of prison" method of dealing with drunkards will live to see his plan adopted in every civilized community.

By far the most interesting figure at the world congress on alcoholism, which has just concluded its sittings in London, was Judge Pollard, who was in attendance as the representative of the United States. There were more than 400 delegates, many of them official representatives of their governments, and others representatives of temperance societies, but no one delegate was so eagerly listened to as Judge Pollard when he explained his plan on the closing day of the convention.

Two incidents showed how deeply the delegates were interested in hearing from the lips of the man who inaugurated the new treatment what it really meant and what he was aiming at. One was that before Judge Pollard spoke a French delegate rose and said that he had been asked by a large number of the members of the Congress to move that Judge Pollard's time for speaking should be doubled and the motion was carried without a division. The other was that, although under the constitution of the congress no resolution could be put, a declaration in favor of the plan was signed by practically every delegate in the hall.

The declaration reads as follows:

"A DECLARATION ON THE PROBATION PLAN FOR REFORMING DRUNKARDS.

"We the undersigned members and delegates attending the International Congress on Alcoholism, assembled in London, July, 1909, desire to record our gratification at the recognition in statute law by Great Britain, Vermont, U. S. A., and Victoria, Australia, of the principle of reforming drunkards by the probation or pledge method, commonly known as the Pollard plan. The possibilities of this wise and beneficent policy are so great, that we desire to commend its adoption throughout the world."

Among the signatories were official representatives of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, India, Palestine, New Zealand, Australia and Canada.

It is hardly necessary to explain that Judge Pollard's plan, inaugurated in the St. Louis Police Court nine years ago and since officially adopted by many American States and a number of foreign countries, consists in giving the drunkards a chance of reform. Instead of sentencing them to prison or fining them, Judge Pollard requires persons charged before him with drunkenness to take the pledge. If they do so, he suspends sentence on them, and if the pledge is kept for a certain period they hear no more about the matter. If it is broken the fine of sentence is enforced.

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New Mammoth Caves.

Great Caverns Served as Abode of Ancient Race.

Great caves, larger than the far-famed caverns of Kentucky, with chasms and vaulted chambers in which an office building could be stowed away, and surrounded by ancient and mysterious ruins never before visited by white man, have just been discovered by Professor Edgar L. Hewitt, the archaeologist, in the northeastern part of Arizona.

The caves have long been told of by Indians, says the New York Sun, but white men doubted their existence until a Navajo guide led Professor Hewitt to them. Hewitt says the caves, ruins and natural bridges were found without difficulty and were exactly as the Indian legend had described them.

Some of the caverns he and the guide visited were large enough to contain the Singer Building and others contained curious formations unlike anything he had ever seen. Several natural bridges between hills in the vicinity were so large as to make the rock bridges of Utah and Virginia puny by comparison. The ruins contain relics, household articles and remains of a race of which the archaeologists have been in ignorance.

The Canada Thistle Must Be Destroyed.

Constable's Duty to See That Provisions of Law Are Carried Out.

At various times inquires are made relative to the destruction of Canada thistles. The following article will be read with interest by a large number of persons in the county, especially farmers, who are particularly affected by it.

On April 24th, 1835, the Legislature passed an act of Assembly regulating and providing for the destruction of Canada thistle. Under the provision of this act of Assembly every person or persons or corporations holding land in the Commonwealth either by lease or other wise, must destroy Canada thistles so that they will not go to seed. And it is further provided that in neglecting or refusing to comply with such law, every person shall pay a fine of $15 to the treasurer of the School District wherein the land is located. If any person shall refuse to comply with this law, any citizen may give 5 days notice in writing to be served by the constable of district wherein the land is located, notifying such person to cut down and destroy such thistles or weeds and upon failure to comply with such notice it shall be the duty of such constable to employ some person, for the destruction of this weed or do it himself. For so doing his compensation shall be at the rate of $2 perday and in addition to this such constable shall receive the sum of 50 cents as fee for serving the notice, together with six cents mileage for miles necessarily traveled. Under this same Act, it is also the duty of Road Supervisors to destroy all Canada thistles growing on the public highway. Failure to perform this duty the Supervisor is liable to a fine of $10 which is collectible and payable to the party aggrieved.

All the penalties in the Act are collectible the same as other debts.

To Keep Census Out of Politics!

Taft Orders That Takers of Census Keep Clear of Politics or be Dismissed.

In a letter addressed to Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor President Taft has served notice that any man engaged in the taking of the thirteenth census of the United States, who engages in politics in any way will immediately be dismissed from the service. Outside of casting their votes the President believes that census supervisors and enumerators should keep clear of anything that savors of politics, national, State or local.

The President orders that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the director of the census embody in the regulations governing the taking of the census the rule so forcibly laid down in his letter.

Mr. Taft says that in appointing census supervisors it has been found necessary to select men recommended by senators and congressmen in their districts. He says he realizes that this method of selection might easily be perverted to political purposes and it is to take the census out of politics, so far as the actual work is concerned, that he has explicitly expressed his desires as to the regulations.

President Taft has told the representatives and senators who have urged various men for census places that he would insist that no active partisan should be named and that no attempt should be made to build up a political machine in any State or district through the distribution of the census patronage.

To Change Paper Money.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh contemplates redesigning the paper currency of the country. His idea is to put the same portrait on all notes of the same denomination, and he also believes that the designs should be so distinctive that no confusion could occur. He thinks that the present size of the paper money could be reduced about one-quarter, conforming in size to the French paper money.

These changes, if carried into effect, Mr. MacVeagh thinks, would effect economies in administration and would result in a more uniform system of paper money. George B. Cortelyou when Secretary of the Treasury issued an order authorizing an issue of $10 notes with Grover Cleveland's portrait on them. This order has been suspended temporarily by Secretary MacVeagh until he reaches a decision as to whether the paper money shall be redesigned.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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Special Sale

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AND

Furniture

This Week

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F. P. PURSEL'S

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JUST A REMINDER!

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Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

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HEADINGS *Letter Heaas. Note Heads, Bill Heaas, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale. Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books. Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

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CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1909

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hassert of East Fourth street.

Mrs. F. G. Yorks, and her son and daughter, Milton and Miss Elsie, are at Ocean Grove.

Frying a signal cap in a pan of lard at Berwick, Antonio Marsino caused an explosion that burned him badly.

The University of Chicago has dropped 100 students, 75 of them freshmen, for paying too much attention to social duties.

The Rev. William Brill has been elected by the School Board to fill the vacancy caused in the high school faculty by the resignation of C. O. Frank.

There is a volcano in the Samoan Islands, only four years old, which is pouring forth 700,000 tons of lava a minute. Fifty square miles have been submerged.

Elaborate plans have been consummated for the big convention of Modern Woodmen of America, to be held at Rolling Green Park, near Selinsgrove, on Thursday, the 19th.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa. post office: Mrs. Cassity G. H. Kistner, Cards, Miss Minnie Conrad, Mrs. Charley Eddy, Ray Du Bois, Miss Marie Helwig, Mr. E. S. Engle, Mr. Cornelius Houser, (2) W. A. Engel, Dr. E. M. Kindle, Miss Ruth J. Doughdy.

Some of the signs that hang across the pavement under the awnings along Main street are so low that they often catch the tops of raised umbrellas carried by pedestrians. Several instances have occurred where the umbrella has been knocked down on the head of the carrier with uncomfortable velocity.

In some towns no signs are permitted to be hung across the pavement.

There were 300 births and 193 deaths in Scranton in July. While the Times of that city rejoices in the big birth rate, it deplores the unsanitary condition which caused the death of 60 infants during the month. Register Robert M. Heany, who has charge of the records, beamed with joy as he noted that the boys outnumbered the girls, the figures being 167 to 133. The Register gave out these further facts: "It is also remarkable that the general birth rate has increased of late. Although the present administration did not take office until last April 5, the record for the year thus far is 2500 births, as compared with only 2800 for the whole of 1908, when Mayor Dimmick, of Green Ridge, was in office. Moreover, last July had a larger total of births than the same month of the preceding year, the record being 300 to 202."

Mr. Reed Treats the Youngsters.

W. S. Reed, the melon merchant, will give his annual feast of watermelons tomorrow morning to all the youngsters in town who will put in an appearance at the Lackawanna depot, where a carload of the big green fruit will be in waiting.

It is always a sight worth seeing. The children always have a good time of it, and needless to say, Mr. Reed enjoys the pleasure which his kindness has produced for the little folk.

Married.

Dr. M. J. Hess of White Haven, and Miss Frances Parker of Rohrsburg, were married by Rev. A. Houtz at his home in Orangeville on August 12.

Col. Albert Pope of Bicycle Fame Dies

First American Manufacturer to See Wheel's Possibilities.

Col. Albert A. Pope, the pioneer bicycle manufacturer of the United States, and one of the first advocates of the existing good roads systems, died at his summer home in Cohasset, last Friday.

Colonel Pope had been in ill health for months, due to the breaking down of his nervous system, which followed the financial embarrassment of his bicycle company, which had its headquarters at Hartford, Conn.

He was born in Boston in 1843 and started his business career as a clerk in a shoe findings store at $4 per week.

He served in the civil war with marked distinction. At the close of the great struggle he was brevetted lieutenant colonel of the Thirty fifth Massachusetts infantry for gallant conduct.

In 1876 the first imported bicycles began to make their appearance in this country, and Colonel Pope, who was quick to see the possibilities of the wheel, decided to start manufacturing them.

The venture proved a success from the start. A craze for bicycling swept over the country, and in the very first few years of his business Colonel Pope amassed a fortune. The sudden drop in the cycle boom a few years ago, however, caused him financial embarrassment. He was also interested in the automobile business.

Dr. McKelvy Suffered Stroke.

Word has been received in town to the effect that Dr. William McKelvy, who was born and raised at this place, being the oldest son of Dr. J. B. McKelvy, and now residing in Denver, Colorado, had suffered a stroke of apoplexy on Sunday, August 8th but is now considerably improved.

RECEPTION FOR STUDENTS.

The Rev. Mr. Dickson and Mrs. Dickson, of the Presbyterian church, will hold a reception this evening for all college students, teachers or others in their congregation who will leave within a few weeks for their respective institutions.

EEL SEASON.

The eel fishing season opened on the 15th. Fish Warden Holland has given notice that the fish basket walls in the river between the Berwick bridge and Beach Haven are illegally constructed, and unless properly made he will arrest the parties who put them in.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Samuel Creveling of Fishingcreek township was stricken with paralysis last Sunday which rendered him entirely helpless. This is his second stroke, the first occurring last January. He is eighty years old.

Elwell's Concert, Theatre and Dance Orchestra.

Any number of pieces furnished for any occasion.
SEASON 1908-09.
Columbia Theatre.
Midway Dance Hall and Summer Garden
Knight Templar Dance, Masonic Temple.
Midway Club Dances.
High School Commencement Week.
Elks and Wheelmen Banquets.
Store Openings, etc., etc.
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Bloomsburg, Pa.
tf.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Fiendish Robbers Fire Victims' Home

Bind and Gag Husband and Wife After Beating Former Into Insensibility.

Clarence Berlew, a West Pittston merchant, and his family had a thrilling experience at the hands of four masked burglars at an early hour Monday morning. Berlew and his wife were bound and gagged and a wallet containing $265 taken from beneath the mattress of their bed. After setting fire to the building, evidently to conceal the cruel robbery, the burglars made good their escape.

Berlew, his wife and two-year-old son occupy a flat above his grocery store. At 1 o'clock that morning he was awakened and confronted by the masked men in his bed room. They commanded him to arise and open the safe in his store. Berlew informed them there was no money in it and denied having any elsewhere in the place.

This angered the burglars, and one of them grabbed the sleeping child from his cot and hurled him to the floor.

At sight of this inhuman treatment of his son, Mr. Berlew leaped at the masked man and received a blow on the head with a club.

The thieves left one man who guarded the couple and searched the house, procuring silverware and small trinkets. Failing to find money they were after they returned to the room, threw Berlew on the floor and gave him three minutes in which to tell where the money was hidden. Mrs. Berlew, overcome with fright, told the men the money was under the mattress and they got the wallet, which contained $265.

When he awoke, a couple of hours later, he lay in bed, his hands tied behind his back, his legs bound in three places and a wash-rag stuffed in his mouth for a gag. His wife was in a similar plight.

The room was filling with smoke and with almost superhuman strength he broke the clothes-line rope which bound his hands, and then with his pocket-knife freed his feet.

Grabbing his wife under one arm and his child under the other, he made for the stairway, but was driven back by smoke and flames, and finally sought refuge on the porch roof and aroused the neighborhood.

John Scureman, a Carnegie medal hero, was first to respond, and with a small ladder managed to reach the porch and brought the child to safety. The fire company then rescued Berlew and his wife, the burglars meanwhile having made good their escape. The fire loss is $5000.

Shortly before noon four tramps were arrested in a railway yard on suspicion. They claim to be innocent.

Cheap Watermelons.

Philadelphia is experiencing the greatest glut ever known in the watermelon market. Never before have dealers in this luscious product of the creeping vine handled them in such quantities and so cheaply. Up to a late hour Saturday night hucksters, who had bought heavily on account of the drop in prices, carried them through the streets. For 10 cents the thrifty housewife secured a choice 25-pound melon. Smaller ones went begging at a nickel.

The cause of this was a large over-shipment from North Carolina.

Prevailing prices in Bloomsburg are twenty-five to forty cents, and even at these prices the dealers claim that there is very little profit.

Farmers' Picnic.

The seventeenth annual reunion of the farmers of Columbia and adjoining counties will be held at Grass Mere Park, on Thursday, September 2nd, 1909. The public is cordially invited. Two good speakers have been secured by the Grange and will be present to deliver appropriate addresses. All who desire can secure a good dinner on the grounds for 50 cents. Other stands will be on the ground where sandwiches, coffee, ice cream, soft drinks, etc. can be procured. A good band will be in attendance. Two games of base ball will be played; morning between Benton and Berwick; afternoon between Benton and Nanticoke. For special trains, rates and other information see posters. tf.

Danville-Bloomsburg Game August 25

The much discussed and long delayed game between the Susquehanna League teams of Bloomsburg and Danville will be played in this town on August twenty-fifth. This is the game of July fifth replayed because it broke up in a row.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in agreeing upon a date. The present arrangement was concluded on Tuesday.

New Hudson-Fulton Stamp.

Design Allegorically Expounds History of Navigation.

Post-master General Hitchcock yesterday signed an order for the issuance of a new 2 cent stamp in commemoration of the Hudson-Fulton celebration to be held in New York September 25 to October 9.

Fifty million of these stamps will be issued, and it is hoped by the Post-master General to have them ready to place on sale by September 20. It is considered one of the most artistic ever issued by the department. It is oblong in shape, being about 7-8 of an inch by 1 3-8 inches in size, and has a border containing at the top the inscription, "Hudson-Fulton centenary," with the dates "1609" and "1909". Below this inscription, in a curved line, appears "U. S. Postage." At the bottom on each side is a prominent Arabic numeral "2" with the word "Two cents" in a panel between the figures. In the centre is a picture showing the Palisades of the Hudson River in the background, with the "Half Moon" sailing up the river and the "Clermont" steaming in the opposite direction. In the foreground is an Indian in a canoe, and in the distance, just discernible, is a canoe containing four other Indians, the canoes representing the first means of navigating the river.

The stamp will be printed in the same color as the present two-cent stamp.

G. A. R. Chooses Atlantic City.

The Grand Army of the Republic voted to hold the 1910 encampment at Atlantic City, the vote being 307 for the shore city to 293 for St. Louis.

The election resulted as follows: Rev. Daniel Ryan of Indiana, was chosen national chaplain; E. S. Bryce of New York, trustee of the sinking fund, and W. M. Bostaph of Utah, senior vice commander. A protest led by R. B. Beath, Department Commander of Pennsylvania, against the custom of electing a senior vice commander from the department entertaining the encampment was unavailing.

In ratifying the nominations the Daughters of Veterans elected Minnie Trescott Guitard of Alliance, Ohio, president, to succeed Clara F. Hoover, who declined a renomination.

Employment Found.

Work has been secured for 3,000 persons during the past six weeks through the information division of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Most of them have gone to the wheat fields of the northwest, although, according to a statement made by the department, labor is much in demand in factories as well as on the farm.

The division on information, under a ruling by Assistant Secretary McHarg, is confined in its operations to unskilled labor, the labor organizations having protested against any activity on the part of the government looking to the employment of skilled labor.

Of Interest To Women.

The feminine head of the family often wishes that right at that moment she could get a bit of information on some domestic matter. Often she would give a great deal to have the recipe for some toothsome dish. If she had the pattern she would make for herself or some other member of the family a bit of feminine gear in the newest and prettiest fashion. Wise women keep every copy of *The Philadelphia Press* and carefully read the Women's Page.

State to Pay Tuition.

Together with the awarding of the State appropriation to school districts, comes the announcement that $100,000 will be appropriated henceforth for the reimbursing of country school districts which have no high school and which must send their scholars to the nearest town to receive a higher education, necessitating the paying of tuition by the parents to the schools to which they are sent.

Twenty-Second Anniversary.

Theta Castle No 276 Knights of the Golden Eagle on Monday night celebrated their 22d anniversary, in their hall in the Townsend Building. The lodge was instituted twenty-two years ago with ninety-five charter members, several of whom still retain their membership.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office.

More Luxury for Senate.

Two New Elevators and Privacy for the Diningroom.

Many improvements and repairs are to be made to the Capitol at Washington. One hundred and fifty carpenters, painters, mechanics, electricians, laborers, scrubwomen and others are busy cleaning and refurnishing the many rooms and corridors of the building.

Among the most important improvements to be made is the changing of the Senate restaurant so Senators will have more room and privacy, and the installation of two new elevators on the Senate side, near the main entrance.

Putting in the new elevators will necessitate the removal of one of the Capitol's most famous paintings—the canvas showing the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac. Just where this huge painting will be placed has not been decided.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO. AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

FOR SALE

The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
CAPE MAY

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OCEAN CITY
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THURSDAY August 19
1909
SUNDAY August 22

TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

$4.75 Round Trip
Via Delaware River Bridge.

$4.50 Round Trip
Via Market Street Wharf.

FROM EAST BLOOMSBURG
Stop-Over Allowed at Philadelphia.

For full information concerning leaving time of trains, consult small hand bills or nearest Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
6-24-8t.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Pennsylvania Railroad

ELEVEN-DAY EXCURSION
TO
OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING
Asbury Park or Long Branch
FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1909
ROUND $4.50 TRIP
From East Bloomsburg.

Tickets good going only on train leaving 8.33 A. M.

Good returning on all regular trains.

Covers Closing Sunday and Monday of Camp Meeting.

Consult nearest Ticket Agents.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
8-5-12-19
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Miss Finser's Disappointment

In the little country village of Farnam we had about thirty-five voters, and singularly enough they were all married.

At every election for years our votes had been unanimously cast for the same party; we were all doing pretty well, and few of us ever gave a thought to making any change in politics, so there never was any excitement on voting day.

But, about a year ago, Bill Suton's maiden aunt came to live with him, as she put it. "To spend the rest of her days with her dear nephew and keep an eye on him."

She was supposed to have a little money, (how much Bill was anxious to find out), had been through some ladies' college years ago, and had lectured several times before different women's clubs, her favorite subjects being, "How to Manage a Husband," "How to Bring up Children" and "The Care of a Household."

It did not take her long to get acquainted with every woman in the village; it wouldn't take her long to get acquainted with every woman in ten villages. She was a thin, lively, meddlesome, spectacled, but clever, old lady who honestly thought she improved everything she butted into.

She formed a Married Woman's Improvement Society, and made all our wives members, Miss Clara Finser, the old lady herself, being president, secretary, lecturer and chief adviser.

At first we men looked upon the thing as a joke, and when we met at the village store would have quite a laugh over it, but we were careful in our comments as none of us was anxious to get next to Miss Finser and her lively tongue.

But we soon began to feel the effects of the M. W. Improvement Society, in our homes.

"John," said my wife to me one day, "don't you think we should go out with the team at least three afternoons a week? We are working too hard, and I don't feel so well as I used to some weeks ago."

"Whose idea is that, Miss Finser's? I asked.

"Yes, and I quite agree with her," she replied.

"Then we will think it over."

That evening some of the neighbors met at the store; each of them aired some grievance that was put down to the work of the M. W. I. Society.

Peter Barrows' wife was insisting on visiting the nearest city two days a week and taking singing lessons; Miss Finser said her voice was worth it. Another man's wife wanted his property arranged so that any check or deed he signed would be of no use without her signature also; another wanted mandolin lessons; another a seventy-dollar set of false teeth; the work she was doing around the house and farm demanded the best, she said, and so on.

We talked these things over and decided not to notice these demands of the women and at the same time notified Bill Suton that if this condition of things did not cease soon, there would be trouble for both him and his aunt.

Bill said he did not want to interfere with her, and we all knew why. He had found out that the old lady's bank account was pretty good, and thought he was in line for it, but above all he was afraid of her tongue; he would sail into him on the least excuse until he was glad to go out in the fields and work for a rest; he would continue to talk when he came back to meals, he got it for breakfast, dinner and supper.

He was taking more hard cider than was good for him since his aunt arrived; he said it was impairing his hearing.

The State election was coming round and one question that we were to vote on this year was woman suffrage. The Women's Society, acting under the advice of their energetic president, eased up in their small individual demands and began to work on a body for an affirmative vote.

Miss Finser was almost as good at missing the voters as she was at talking; every voter in the village was buttonholed, every voter's wife got instructions not to let up, but read their husbands every day what was expected from them, and every voter, I believe, promised several times to vote the right way. I know I promised to vote correctly on the question—correctly as I saw it.

While the men did not arrange any concerted action, and did not even talk very much among themselves about it, it could easily be seen, however, that there was an undercurrent of feeling that boded ill for Miss Finser's pet object.

In an address to the voters, in the store, the night before election, Miss Finser said, among other things: "While it may be doubtful about getting a majority throughout the State for woman suffrage, we want this little village of Farnum to be unanimous for it, thereby showing the people that, though we may be one of the smallest villages in the State, in progressive ideas we won't take second place to the largest city in it, and I think from my conversations with you men, and my opinion of you, it will be unanimous."

We applauded loudly, and she went home satisfied.

Next day each voter dropped in the voting booth, which was fitted up in the back room of the village store, at such time that he could make it convenient, registered his vote, some of them with an expressive wink, and then received the thanks of Miss Finser, who remained at the door during the time the booth was opened.

All the men gathered together in the store that evening about 8 o'clock to hear the result, though there was no interest taken in any contest but that of woman suffrage.

After a short wait, the clerk of the polling booth, who was the storekeeper himself, began to read the results. When he came to the question, "Shall women be allowed to vote?" every one listened intently: "Yes, 1; no, 34."

For a few moments there were astonishment and surprise at the one-sided vote, then a grin appeared on a few of the faces present; that grin was contagious all right; it spread, and spread rapidly, winding up in a minute or two in a loud roar of hearty laughter, while the storekeeper hurriedly fastened the door before any of the would-be female voters should hear the racket.

When the laughter had subsided a little, some one hollered out, "Who's the one?" At least 20 voices answered "I am?" and then there was another roar of laughter.

None of us seemed very anxious to find out who the one was; if we were positive about that we would be positive about the 34.

While everyone was joking, smoking and drinking, a sharp rap was heard at the door; some one near unbarred it, and, heavens above! who should walk in, close the door and stand with her back to it, but Miss Finser herself.

We all shrunk as her piercing glance seemed to go clean through us.

"What's the result?" Her sharp voice cleared the smoke out of the room. Nobody seemed anxious to tell. She turned to the storekeeper.

"What is the result?"

"One for; 34 against."

Then turning to the company she eyed us all over with supreme contempt. I was wishing I was home. She spoke; no one else could.

"The poor women of this village have my dear sympathy; only one man in it. Those thirty-four are the most contemptible and small creatures I have ever heard tell of or met."

With a disdainful look she went out and Bill Suton got up from behind the 'margarine counter.

"I wish all you fellows could come home with me to-night and share what I am going to get," he said, "but never mind, I'm that one, noble voter, all right."

"We all went home, and I guess all acted somewhat similar to the way I did when we got there.

"Well," said my wife, "did we win?"

"Maria, I'm disgusted; the men in this village are a contemptible and small set of creatures; after all the work that was done to win, the vote was 34 to 1 against you."

She stared at me in great surprise.

"John, were you that one?"

Gathering all the dignity and looking as stern as I could with the aid of the hard cider that was in me I looked her right in the eyes, saying: "Maria, during all the time you have known me did you ever know me to deceive you?"

"Well, no, John."

"Then don't ask me that question again; it hurt my feelings, and you should know how I voted."

The next evening was the M. W. I. Society's weekly meeting night, and I, for one, would like to have had the privilege of being present. All the voters were curious to know what would happen.

We were wearing the same mysterious smile when we met, that is worn by third degree members of secret societies. My wife got ready to go to the meeting, saying to me as she went out:

"I don't care much about the voting part, John, but I am well satisfied that you did all you could."

After she had gone I had another fit of laughing like the one we had in the store when we first heard the result. Before I had fairly recovered, Pete Barrows put his head in at the doorway, saying:

"I thought I'd look in, as I was passing by and let you see the only man in the village."

We roared. He closed the door and went.

In about one hour my wife returned and it needed only one glance at her to see that something had happened. Taking off her hat and coat she threw them to one side and sat down, all flushed and excited.

"I will never have any connection with any women's society again. I will make my society right here, at home."

"What was the matter, Maria?" I asked, really and truly interested.

"What is the matter?" she repeated; "they are a conceited crowd, Miss Finser included. She is going to leave Farnum to-morrow for good, and I am not sorry."

"Neither am I," was my thought.

"But what happened?" I asked.

"The majority of them are quarreling yet.

"There is only one honest man in the village and they are all married to him."

It seems from what Maria told me after she had recovered her composure, that there was a full attendance of the members at the meeting, which opened, as usual, with prayer. Then President Fniser opened in great shape on the men of the village.

"We have in this village the most narrow-minded and untruthful set of men I have ever met or heard of. I spoke to each and every voter before election and each and every voter assured me that he would vote for us. Some of them were so anxious to tell me so, that before I could say more than a few words to them they said:

"'All right, Miss Finser, we know what you want, you can depend on us,' and see the result! A cowardly lot, and pity you poor women who are married to them. The one man who voted for us must be, and is, a gentleman, whoever he is.'"

None of the members objected to this tirade, for the simple reason that each one thought she was married to the lone voter, but little Joe Bliss' big wife, the next speaker, spoiled the whole thing. She was beginning to pride herself upon being a fluent talker; she practiced considerable on Joe. She said:

"I quite agree with our president in her remarks on the mean and cowardly action of the men; at the same time, I sympathize with my sisters here, married to such a crew, but I think if they had paid as much attention to their husbands on the voting question as I paid to mine, my Joe's would not have been the only vote we received."

Whew, that started the trouble. Everybody was on her feet.

"Miss President," "Miss President," "Miss Finser." All wanted recognition. Mrs. Barrows got the floor.

"Did I understand Mrs. Bliss to say that it was her husband who cast the single vote?"

"That is just what I said, and meant, dear," answered Mrs. Bliss.

"Well, you will kindly allow me to say, and mean, too, that that vote belongs to Peter Barrows and no other."

"I think Miss Finser correctly described your husband and the rest of the crowd," said Mrs. Bliss, sweetly.

This sent Mrs. Barrows after the poor president.

"Were you alluding to my husband when you were speaking of cowardice and untruthfulness?"

"I was alluding to all who promised me to vote for woman suffrage and then failed to do so," replied Miss Finser.

"Well, I want you to know that what Peter Barrows promises he always fulfills."

By this time all the members were in groups. All knew who gave that vote; it was very easy to get into the argument; each one was against every other one in the room.

In vain the president called for order; she was told to shut up or she would be put out. She gazed up at the crowd of angry, arguing women for a few minutes, then quietly put on her hat and coat and walked in a stately manner toward the door.

When she got there she turned round; there was a moment's quiet, and she spoke.

"I see that I have wasted my time in this village. I will leave here to-morrow, but before I go, I will say this, I think the women in this room are better off without any franchise."

The meeting did not close with prayer; it was forgotten, and all left for home shortly after the president, keeping up the argument as long as there were any two together.—ST. PEEL.

The Disappearing Horse.

We sometimes speak of the disappearing horse as if he were a white rhinoceros or a purple cow, or even a dodo—a memory of the Never-Never Land. "Nothing but motor cars now," you can hear the people say. And yet it would puzzle a statistician to tell how many vehicles are horse drawn and how many motor-propelled on the average public road.

A paper in the Engineering News gives the count.

Seven typical highways in Rhode Island are chosen. On all but two of the seven roads there is a large excess of motor vehicles over horse-drawn vehicles. Over the 7 roads in 8 hours, 1,282 motor vehicles and 695 horse-drawn vehicles passed. The touring cars of four to seven seats each were 845 in number. "Nearly all the horse-drawn vehicles were of light weight, and most of them had rubber tires."

The paper concludes by pointing out "the improbability of being able to effectually control the speed of motor cars, especially in isolated districts, except by an extensive organization of state police."—Collier's.

Blowing Up a Whale.

"Then began the work of bringing the whale to the surface and blowing it up so that it would float. Taking a hitch about a convenient post, the rope was slacked and run through a pulley block at the masthead to relieve the strain of raising the great body. The winch was set in motion, and for fifteen minutes nothing was heard save the monotonous grind as fathom after fathom of line was wound in. When the body was brought alongside the lobes of the flukes were cut off and lifted to the deck. Then a long coil of small rubber hose, one end of which was attached to a pump and the other to a hollow-spear-pointed tube of steel with perforations along its entire length, was brought into play. The spear was jabbed well down into the whale's side, the air pump was started, and the body was slowly filled with air. When inflated sufficiently to keep it afloat the tube was withdrawn, the incision was plugged with oakum and the chains cast off. A buoy with a flag was then attached to the carcass, and the whole set adrift to be picked up at the end of the day's hunting."

Convenience in Germany.

A purchase in a German tobacco shop entitles you to one telephone call.

Power of Environment.

It is a true proverb that if you live with a lame man you will learn to limp.—Plutarch.

FINDS $5 BILLS IN DEAD MAN'S MOUTH

Arrest Follows Queerest Circumstances Ever Put on a Police Blotter

WHY MONEY WAS CONCEALED

Visitor at Undertaking Shop Called to Seek His Friend's Wealth—Says Currency was Stolen from Sailor with Whom They Were Fishing.

New York City.—Michael Murphy, a driver, of No. 1,332 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, was locked up in Police Headquarters on suspicion of knowing something of the death of Andrew Ericson, of No. 11 Chatham square. Circumstances leading to Murphy's arrest are about the queerest that have ever been recorded on a police blotter.

Ericson was a bartender in "Diamond Dan" O'Rourke's cafe, No. 180 Park row, and Murphy was one of the men who frequented the place. Ericson's body was picked up in the Sound and it was generally believed he had been drowned. Ericson's body was brought to the city and placed in the undertaking establishment conducted by Samuel J. Murphy, at No. 265 Pearl street.

That night Michael Murphy called at the undertaker's and expressed a desire to see Ericson's body.

"Could I see my old pal for a few minutes?" asked Mr. Murphy.

"Certainly," said the undertaker. "He's in the back room."

The two Murphys made their way to the rear of the shop.

"If you don't mind I'd like to be alone with him for a little while," said Murphy, the driver, with some difficulty.

"Take your time," said the undertaker. "I'm in no hurry to close up."

Saying which the undertaker left the visitor alone with his dead friend and went out to the front of the shop. A half hour rolled by, but there was no sign of the caller's leaving. Feeling that the visitor had sufficient time to exhaust his grief, the undertaker went into the rear room. By the dim light of a gas jet he saw Michael Murphy working around the jaws of the dead man. So intent was he in his work he did not hear the other's approach.

"What are you trying to do there?" yelled the undertaker, when he recovered his voice.

"I'm trying to open this fellow's mouth," said Michael Murphy.

"What's the matter with his mouth?"

"It's full of money."

"We can settle that in a few minutes," said the undertaker. "I'll take care of any money in his mouth, but I think you're crazy."

After some effort the teeth were pried apart. The undertaker inserted the thumb, and forefinger of his left hand in the dead man's mouth. When he drew them forth they held a five dollar bill.

"What did I tell you?" exclaimed the driver.

"You were right," answered the other Murphy.

"There's more money where that one came from," said Michael Murphy. "He has a mouthful of it."

Once more Samuel Murphy's fingers reached in and drew out a five dollar bill. He was on the point of giving up the search when Michael Murphy bade him try again. He did so, and the result was a third five dollar bill. Michael Murphy said that was all the money the dead man had. The two Murphys then got into a heated argument as to who should have the money. It ended with the undertaker shoving the bills into his pocket and ordering the driver to make himself scarce.

No one knows how the police got hold of the story, but they did. They got to the undertaking rooms about an hour later. The undertaker turned over the money to them. From the description he gave of Michael Murphy they had no trouble in finding the latter in O'Rourke's saloon. When he was taken to Police Headquarters Murphy told this story:

"Ericson, myself and a sailor, whose name I don't know, met in the Bowery early last Sunday morning. We had been drinking heavily together, but the sailor had all the money. Some one proposed we spend the day fishing. The sailor agreed to this, and we all started for Canarsie. On the way we bought a bottle of whiskey, and after we got in the boat we poured the liquor into the sailor until he fell over in the bottom of the boat. While he was in that condition Ericson went through his pockets and got three five dollar bills.

"We were deciding on how we would divide the money when the sailor woke up. He complained of being robbed, and in order to be on the safe side in case he should demand a search Ericson slipped the money in his mouth. We were pulling toward shore at the time, as a heavy storm was just beginning to break. During the argument one of the oars fell in the water and drifted away. Ericson dived in after it. He was carried beyond our reach and went down. We were helped ashore by a launch and we reported the fact that he had been drowned. I heard his body had been found and brought to the undertaker's and I went around to get that $15. I figured he still had it."

Of Interest to Women

The Stout Woman of To-day Determined to Grow Thin—New Directoire and Empire Gowns The Cause—Methods of "Reducing" Not Very Pleasant a Task.

The woman whose figure was not made for princess gowns is more puzzled in these days over the designing of her outlines than over the planning of her frocks. Her style of figure had its day during the reign of the "straight front." For the first time in history the fashion world effected a compromise with the wide waist line. The small, wasp-like waist actually disappeared and the stout woman no longer apologizes for her size. No one knows exactly what she did with her too solid flesh to conceal it, but she certainly accomplished feats with her figure. But there is no compromise with the Empire school of fashion, and so, the gown not being adapted to the figure, the figure must adapt itself to the gown. This is possible, although it must not be supposed that a woman can become as thin as a thread in as short a time as she wishes, nor yet without an expenditure of force and persistence that would win out easily if devoted to some less resistant cause.

None of the methods of reducing is pleasant. It is not pleasant to diet, nor to walk miles and miles every day, nor yet to steam in the Turkish bath. But the woman who is determined to grow thin stops at nothing. She will even eat scraped raw potato without a murmur. This is one of the newest methods of reducing, and as the potato belongs to the deadly nightshade family the dose of three tablespoonfuls daily before meals may produce unlooked for results.

A popular scheme for the reduction of anatomical lines to suit the Directoire design is revealed daily in New York by the women who walk at a breakneck gait around the reservoir in Central Park. The days are getting a little too warm now, but all last winter and spring the reservoir path served as a training track for many fleshy women who live in the vicinity. They would don sweaters, tie thick veils over their hats and tramp ten times around the reservoir without much fear of being noticed or recognized. One woman, more persistent than the others, still keeps it up, and she has her racetrack all to herself. The fact that she always wears a caracul fur coat, even on the warmest day, testifies to her determination.

Diet is a nuisance. The woman who decides to add no flesh to her liberal supply must eat no starchy foods, so that deprives her of potatoes and bread. She must eat no sugar, so that denies her dessert of all kinds, preserves, candy and almost everything she really cares for. Crusts of bread, toast dried to a cinder and broiled ham constitute the usual reducing diet. There must be no gravies no butter or salad oil, no milk or cream, and by the time all flesh producing foods are eliminated life is deprived of one of its pleasantest features.

Many women eat only two meals a day, and some deny themselves breakfast in the fight against flesh.

There is always the specific of worry, which is recognized as unfailing in the matter of reducing weight. "I worry all the time," said one jolly looking woman who weighed nearly two hundred pounds, "because I cannot wear a Directoire gown, but the more I worry the more I weigh. I believe I should hold my own even if I lived on air, like an orchid."

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Widow of Ex-President Cleveland in Her Widow's Weeds.

Art of Bed Making.

If all but the lower sheet of a bed is not tucked under, except at the foot and is then folded neatly over onto the top of the bed, the edges of the covering are spared the usually unavoidable soiling resulting from contact with the springs. When the bed is opened in the evening the lower sheet will not pull out, but will remain as tight as when first tucked in.

Ironing Board for Sleeves.

The small sleeve boards that screw onto the large ironing boards, are a great comfort in ironing or pressing the sleeves of shirtwaists or fancy blouses. They are also useful in pressing curved seams.

FIND LOST CITY OF BURNISHED COPPER

Arab Smugglers Make Remarkable Discovery in the Sahara Desert

AN OLDEN DREAM METROPOLIS

Credence Given to the Narrative Because the Explorer Returned with Pieces of Copper of Fine Workmanship and Antique Design.

Cairo, Egypt.—A party of Arabs who recently returned to Cairo from the Sahara, narrate a story of a remarkable discovery. They state that they were endeavoring to smuggle contraband goods across Tripoli last winter when they were surrounded by coast guards. Some escaped and rode southward for three days. They lost themselves and were without food.

They had given up hope when they saw on the horizon a glittering mass like a large city. They believed at first that it was only a mirage, but it proved to be a real deserted city built of burnished copper. The only sign of life was some sand grouse, which were shot. The party after exploring the place and replenishing their water at an excellent well discovered a beaten track and returned to Cairo.

The story came to the ears of some of the antiquarian authorities and despite the fact that Arabs are born romancers much credence is given to the narrative owing to the production of pieces of copper of fine workmanship and antique design which the Arabs allege they brought from the wonderful city. The result is that a private expedition has been organized with the assistance of the Egyptian Government antiquities department and it is about to start for the Sahara to search for the city of copper. It will also visit the oasis of Siwa and explore Jarabub, the Mecca of the Senussi fraternity, into which no European has yet penetrated.

The story of the city of burnished copper recalls another wonderful city which Arabs pretended to have found 200 years ago. Arabs told the eighteenth century traveller Thomas Shaw of the discovery in Barbary of a beautiful petrified city, where petrified women fingered petrified goods in petrified shops and petrified women kneaded petrified dough in some of the houses. One magnificent person was lying on a splendid couch guarded by men holding spears—and so on.

Shaw listened while the Arabs piled up a wealth of detail, his scepticism gradually deeping until it settled into confirmed unbelief when they added they had found petrified cats chasing petrified mice.

PLUG HAT KEILY IN JAIL.

The Famous Confidence Game That is Said to Have Given the Aged Prisoner His Soubriquet.

Long Island City, L. I.—Despite his 72 years Plug Hat John Kelly, said by the police to be the originator of the "molasses game" by which grocers were separated from the money in their cash drawers, was a prisoner before Magistrate Connolly in the police court here, together with John Reilly, 29 years old, of 227 East Eighty-sixth street, and Thomas Norrison, 28 years old, of 324 First avenue, Manhattan. Kelly gave his address as 220 East Forty-second street, Manhattan.

The men were arrested for jostling crowds at trolley transfer points in Long Island City. They were held in $1,000 bail each.

According to the detectives Kelly achieved fame in the manipulating of the molasses game. It was worked by three men, one of whom wore a plug hat. They would enter a grocery store and get into a heated discussion as to how much molasses the plug hat would hold, when finally a wager would be made. In the meantime the grocer would be drawn into the controversy and the owner of the hat at a favorable opportunity would offer to sacrifice his tile to decide the question. Then molasses would be drawn off in a measure and the hat filled.

The grocer held the hat to see that there was no foul play and in the debate that followed one of the men would seize the hat and jam it down over the grocer's head while another of the conspirators was busy rifling the till and picking up odd valuables. By the time the grocer extricated himself from the hat and the molasses the manipulators of the game had flown. Until imitators and bunglers got into the field, it is said Plug Hat Kelly made a comfortable living out of the game.

Indian Kills Otter Worth $500.

Hoquiam, Wash.—In a well directed shot, John Shale, a Quinault Indian, secured a fine specimen of silver-tip sea otter, which was sporting in the surf near the reservation. These animals are so rare this is the first killed in this vicinity for nine years. The pelt is exceedingly beautiful and will net the Indian at least $500 for shooting.

Captive Parrot Lays an Egg.

Muncie, Ind.—The theory that parrots in captivity do not lay eggs has been disproved by one whose owner is C. C. Radabaugh, a Muncie contractor. The bird is very intelligent and has been in Radabaugh's family for twenty-one years. She is about twenty-five years old. The egg is now being exhibited.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

RIOT OVER PREACHER.

International Bible Lesson for Aug. 22, '09. (Acts 19: 23-41).

Ephesus in Paul's day was the great oriental metropolis of that time. Its proximity to Greece and Northern Africa made it also a meeting place for the mingled currents of Eastern and Western thought and life. Here the culture, wealth and wickedness of the old nations met under the shadow of the grandest monuments of ancient art and idolatry, the temple of Diana.

It seems that the chief business of the ancient city was the manufacture of silver shrines containing a miniature image of the goddess, which was sold as a memento of the temple, and also as a popular idol. A man by the name of Demetrius had a monopoly of the business, which the Bible says "brought no small gain to the craftsman."

Hard Times in Idol Trade.

But after Paul had been preaching in Ephesus for some time, business began to get dull in the idol trade. The manufacturers found that the demand did not equal the supply, idols became a drug on the market, the people had all gone off after the popular preacher and Diana's shrine was neglected. So Demetrius called his people together and put the blame on the preacher. He showed them that the new religion was interfering with their bread and butter. He worked the financial end of the arguments for all it was worth, fired the hearts of the mob like an American demagogue, until they rushed forth into the street to lynch the preacher. They howled about the house where he was supposed to be and not finding Paul, hauled out two of his companions and assaulted them for consorting with such a rascal. Through the streets they swarmed shouting, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

They finally adjourned to the theatre, where for two mortal hours they yelled and gesticulated and shrieked out their maledictions against anybody and everybody who was opposed to Diana. It was a scene as delirious as Black Friday on the stock exchange, with people in a wild stampede of fear, and the great mass of them howling without any idea what they were yelling about. Or, as the Bible puts it, "Some cried one thing and some another; for the assembly was confused, and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together."

Christianity Revolutionary.

The lesson taught by this story is that christianity is revolutionary. There is nothing so ruinous to every form of sin, nothing that so interferes with established iniquity, nothing that has such a tendency to upset things as our glorious christianity. Religion has been often misrepresented as a principle of tears and fastidiousness; afraid of crossing people's prejudices, afraid of making somebody mad: handling men as though they were the very thinnest Bohemian glass, so very delicate that with one rough touch it may be demolished forever. No! religion is not a refined and delicate aroma, a spiritual chloroform for people to take until the sharp cutting of life is over. Men who ought to know better sometimes write books entitled "Apologies for Christianity," the title more expressive of the author than of the book. Religion is not a puny little dwarf to be carried around on exhibition and admired for its delicate features. It is a brawny, robust, revolutionary giant, ransacking and upsetting ten thousand things that now seem to be as fixed and settled as was the worship of Diana.

Bullets Versus Raisins.

It would not be considered very complimentary to a preacher these days to have such a mob after him as Paul had. But in his day it was uncomplimentary if he didn't. Paul always had an opinion on every subject that he handled, and when he was in a city, instead of preaching what the people liked he preached what he thought they needed. There are so many these days who are floaters—hovering over popular sin but never lighting upon it. They use elegant rhetoric and soft speech and flattering apostrophe. They preach metaphysics, dry as a last years' bird nest and as empty; or they thresh out the old straw of dead and buried evils that nobody can object to. And when a man does rise up who strikes straight from the shoulder there is always a rattling among the dry bones, and he is fortunate if he holds on to his job.

When the Scotch Covenanters were at one time in battle their ammunition gave out and they had to wait for bullets. They expected a barrel of bullets. A barrel came down but it was the wrong one, sent by mistake. It was a barrel of raisins. They knocked in the head of the barrel and sat down in defeat. That is largely the fault now. Churches are dying of great sermons and splendid services. What we need is less confestionary and more bullets.

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

STENCILLING IS THE VOGUE.

Simple Pattern of Design Shown in Accompanying Illustration.

Stencil decoration is the vogue of the moment now, eclipsing all other method of decoration, at least for the time being. And no wonder, for the effects that can be produced are pretty and artistic and wonderful to relate. Anybody can do it with a little practice. Of course, in this, as in anything else, the greater the cleverness and the ingenuity of the worker the better the result, but anyone—and I say that advisedly—can get results that are worth while.

I'd advise the beginner to experiment once or twice on some material that can be thrown away before trying to work on new material. One has to get the knack of repeating the pattern correctly and of other things that come easily after a few preliminary trials. I take for granted

Delft Blue Innings for Summer Cottage.

that you know what stenciling is. A design is cut through a piece of cardboard or other similar material, forming the stencil. This is placed on the article to be decorated and coloring matter—paint or stain or other such substance—is put on with a brush. Of course, it reaches the article to be decorated only through the cut design, leaving that design neatly and evenly on the cloth or paper or whatever is being ornamented.

This design or pattern may be repeated as often as desired and the whole secret—at least, most of it—of stencilling lies in the cleverness with which the design in whole or in part is repeated to get an effect.

Trick with Dust Cloths.

Dampen two cloths with kerosene and shut them up tight in a large tin pail. Leave them thus for twenty-four hours or more, when they will be ready for use. Use one for dusting furniture, doors and casings, the other one for linoleum, hardwood or painted floors. They thoroughly take up the dust and prevent its being again shaken into the room. They do not leave streaks as a freshly dampened cloth is apt to, nor do they injure woodwork of any sort.

Whitens Yellowed Clothes.

To whiten clothes that have become yellowed in consequence of being laid away for some time, soak them over night in lukewarm water and next morning wash in good clean suds; then put them in the washboiler with cold water and some pieces of white curd soap and one teaspoonful of powdered borax. Boil for twenty minutes, rinse immediately and leave them for another night in clean, cold water, to which a little powdered borax has been added.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1909.

The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

ANTS AND PLANT LICE.

How the Aphids Are Befriended—Planting Corn in Sod Land.

Dr. R. J. Grossman, of Butler, Pa., planted an orchard about six years ago in a piece of new ground. The land had been in sod four years. This year the land was plowed and planted with corn. The doctor now finds the ground infested with ants. He wrote to the Professor of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College for information. The letter was referred to State Zoologist Surface, Harrisburg, who replied as follows:

"I note that you say that ants are exceedingly numerous on corn planted on sod, and that they appear to be injuring both corn and fruit trees. I beg to say that they are going up the trees for the sake of the green lice, or aphids, which are to be found under the curled leaves. If you will remove the leaves that are so badly curled as to protect the pests, and spray those that are not protected, with one pound of whale oil soap in five or six gallons of water, you will very soon stop the ants from going up the trees. However, if these ants are causing trouble by making nests in the ground at the roots of the trees, you can kill them, without injury to the trees, by making a hole in each ant hill, and pouring into it from one third to one-half a teacupful of bisulfide of carbon or carbon bisulfide, and closing this hole by tramping the earth into it.

"The ants on the roots of corn are not directly destructive to corn, but are indirectly so by taking care of plant lice which are there. This corn roots aphis becomes a serious enemy of corn. It drops its eggs in the soil, and the ants gather them and take them to their nests and take care of them during the winter. They even go so far as to find the roots of corn in the spring and place the aphis eggs, or young lice themselves, on corn roots in burrows prepared for them by the ants. At this time of year there is, unfortunately, no remedy that can be applied.

"In planting your corn if you had used an abundance of wood ashes, or even commercial fertilizer, it would have had a decidedly beneficial effect in checking these pests. It would have been best to have plowed the sod in the fall, stirring it or working it as late as possible towards winter, and again commencing stirring with a springtooth harrow as early as possible in the spring. Then keep up the cultivation with a spike harrow as late as you think you can safely postpone the planting of your corn. By this treatment you would get rid of the plant lice and ants as well as of cutworms and many of the wireworms."

SNAILS IN THE GARDEN.

A Mifflin county woman wrote to State Zoologist H. A. Surface, Harrisburg, asking for instructions how to overcome the snails in her garden. She said: "Our garden is completely overrun with them, and they are destroying everything. Beans suffer the most. I have tried lime and ashes, both mixed and separated. Salt will kill the snails, if you cover them with it. I have tried picking them, both in the morning and evening, but the more you pick the more they come."

Prof. Surface answered this communication as follows:

"Snails and slugs, although very great and serious garden pests, especially where the gardens are damp or the vegetation rank, can be prevented by the use of an impassable barrier of powdered substance around the beds of plants to be protected. Soot is excellent for this, although dry ashes will serve the purpose, and air-slacked lime will be found very good. Also, you can kill them by dusting them with freshly-slacked lime mixed with Paris green using thirty parts of lime to one part of Paris green, dusted abundantly over their bodies. Also, dusting their food plants with flour and Paris green will destroy them. Another method is to poison some leaves of plants of which they are particularly fond, and put this where the snails will find and eat them and be destroyed. Another method is to place boards loosely on the ground, as traps, and in the morning examine them and pick out and gather the snails and brush them into a vessel containing salt, which will kill them. If the ground is dry and cracked pour salt water into the cracks and thus destroy them. The barriers mentioned above should be kept dry, or renewed every time after a rain. Keep the vegetation around the garden mowed low, or keep the ground cultivated, so that these pests will not find suitable places where they can multiply."

THE BAG-WORM PEST.

A not uncommon pest, and one which is often quite destructive, was received at the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, attached to a twig of the black locust.

State Zoologist Surface, in acknowledging the receipt of the specimen, said:

"The locust branch which you sent to us has been received, with the attached insects. This is entered in our collection as No. 13,559. The pest is the Bag-Worm, which is a chewing insect, and feeds on the leaves of various kinds of trees, especially apple, plum, quince, cherry, and the conifera. It can be killed by picking by hand, and destroyed by burning; or, it can be killed by spraying with arsenical liquids, using one-third pound of Paris green, or two pounds of arsenate lead, to fifty gallons of water. Its chief destruction is in feeding on the foliage of trees on which it is found, making them brown and full of holes.

"You have noticed the little pieces of wood on the outside of the cocoon. This, of course, is the bag, and by cutting it open you will find the worm inside. There is a similar species found in India, where it is believed the worms represent the departed souls of persons who stole kindling wood in this world and are doomed to carry it with them through the next."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Tip for Baldheads in Fly Time.

Otis E. Gillette, an enterprising porter at the Highland Lake hotel, is baldheaded, says a Winsted (Conn.) dispatch. Flies have made his bald dome their favorite alighting place. Gillette, of ingenious turn, has had a large spider painted on his bald crown, and now he says the flies don't bother him.

Getting Ready for Coming Census.

Appointments Will Likely Be Made Soon—There Will Be Many Applicants.

Some time this fall the supervisor, who will have direct charge of the taking of the census in Columbia county, will be appointed in order that he may get to work and map out the districts to be assigned to the enumerators. Word from Washington is to the effect that Director Durand has not as yet fixed the exact date for the appointment of the supervisors, but that they will be named in time to get everything arranged for the work before them. Special agents who are to gather the statistics about manufacturers will be placed in the field about January. They will be put to work early in order that they may get the information they desire covering the current calendar of the year, and get it while it is fresh in mind. All of the data concerning the mills and factories of the district will probably be gathered by these special agents and not by the supervisor. It has not yet been decided what pay will be given the enumerators for gathering names. Director Durand says it will be between two and four cents per name in thickly populated communities, while more will be paid in sparsely settled districts, where enumerators must travel miles between centres of population.

Mt. Carmel's Population.

The Mount Carmel *Item* has completed a count of the people in its town, and announces the figures at 16,523. This total is not up to the expectations of the paper, and the statement is made that in many cases incorrect returns were made from houses, and that accuracy could be obtained only by the aid of police officers. It is estimated that the number of boarders, or single men, is 2000 less than normal on account of the lack of work at collieries. The *Item* is convinced that in good times Mount Carmel's population is more than 18,000.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Abraham Stine, late of the Town of Bloomsburg.

To the heirs, Mary Stine, Bloomsburg, Pa., Sarah S. Billman, Liverpool, Perry County, Pa., Isabella Mourey, Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Pa., Edward Stine, 36 North 8th Street, Reading, Pa., Jane Chrisman, Bloomsburg, Pa., Hattie Yeager, Bloomsburg, Pa., Mary Jones, Sagan, Northumberland County, Pa., Jessie E. Stine, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Description of the premises in question is as follows: All that certain house and lot situated in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., beginning at the northwest corner of West First street, and Murry Alley, thence westwardly along said First street eighty-six feet to a corner, and land of J. H. Geiger, thence northwest along the said land, one hundred feet to the eastern bank of Fishing Creek, thence eastwardly along said creek one hundred feet, to the place of beginning, whereon are erected a Double Frame House and out-buildings.

Take notice, that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Columbia, aforesaid, a writ of partition has issued from said Court to the Sheriff of the said county, returnable on the 4th Monday of September Term of the said Court, being September 27th, 1909, and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said decedent on Friday, September 17th, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, upon the premises, at which time and place you are requested to be present, if you see proper.

CHARLES B. ENT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 16, 1909.
8-19-4t.

POCKET SUNSHADE.

Fastens on Hats and Protects the Wearer from Sol's Rays.

If manufacturers of complexion creams had known what a certain New Jersey man was doing recently they would doubtless have tried to buy him off. They had no inkling of his activities, however, until there was placed on the market a collapsible sunshade that leaves no excuse

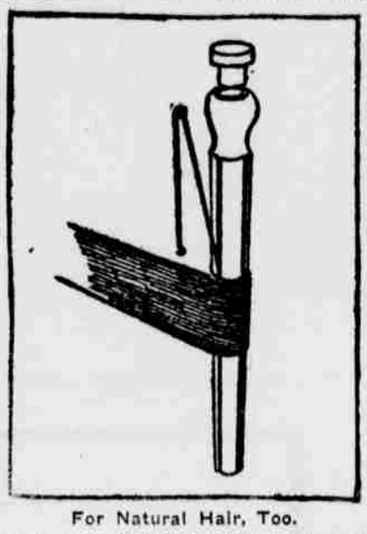
Folds Up Like a Fan.

for persons who acquire sunburn or freckles. This sunshade is made of a strip of light plaited material, with fasteners on the ends to hold the strip together in circular form. When not in use the shade folds up like a fan into a small space and can be carried in the pocket without any inconvenience. To use the device it is placed around the crown of the hat, either derby or small straw, and resting on the brim, extends far outside it, protecting the wearer from the sun's rays. For fishing trips or other outdoor excursions where people are exposed to the glaring sunlight, this pocket sunshade will be found a great convenience.

KEEPS HAIR CURLED.

Hook Holds Hair In Shape Until It Is Pinned Fast.

In these days of puffs and curls and other marvellous components of the modern coiffure the man who can find a way to make curls better or easier is on the high road to fame and



For Natural Hair, Too.

fortune. A device for this purpose is that shown in the illustration, and is the invention of an Illinois man. It consists of a single curling iron, which has grooves along its length large enough to receive one side of a double wire hook, of much the same shape as a safety pin.

The hair is curled around the cylinder and over one end of the hook, and when the curl or puff is made the hook is fastened at the free end, which is constructed to permit fastening, and the puff is held together until it can be pinned in place on the head.

The device can also be used in curling natural hair, and the hook will hold the curl in shape until that shape is well set. The chief annoyance in rolling false curls is experienced in their coming unrolled before adjusted.

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FROM EAST BLOOMSBURG.
Tickets Good Returning Within Ten Days. Stop-over Allowed at Philadelphia.
Covers Labor Day at the Seashore.
BEST BATHING IN THE SEASON.
For full information concerning leaving time of trains, consult small hand bills, or nearest Ticket Agent
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
8 19 26.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Pennsylvania Railroad
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
TO
NIAGARA FALLS
August 25, Sept. 8, 22, and Oct. 6, 1909
Round-Trip Rate $7.30 From EAST BLOOMSBURG.
Tickets good going on train leaving 11:45 A. M., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the
PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE.
Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS, including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.
Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
6-24-15t
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.